



**CHIL BLAINS**  
**FROST BITE**  
and **ACHEs &**  
**PAIN relieved at**  
once by Perry Davis'  
**PAIN KILLER**  
also  
**Coughs-Colds-**  
**Sore Throat-**  
**Diphtheria-**  
**Rheumatism,**  
**and Neuralgia!**  
**"ask for the New,"**  
**BIG 25¢BOTTLE**

**IF YOU WANT  
TO TRAVEL**



through life by the rough stages  
of coughs, colds and consumption,  
be careless of yourself  
during the damp, cold weather  
and **DON'T** use

**Allen's Lung Balsam**

for that nasty cough of yours.  
But if you'd like to live to a  
green old age in health, and  
consequently in happiness, use

**Allen's Lung Balsam**

as a preventive and cure of all  
Throat and Lung diseases.

**PRICES —**

**25c, 50c & \$1.00 Per Bottle.**

**Old Chum**  
(CUT PLUG.)

**OLD CHUM**  
(PLUG.)

No other brand of  
Tobacco has ever en-  
joyed such an immense  
sale and popularity in  
the same period as this  
brand of Cut Plug and  
Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manu-  
facturers in Canada.

**Ritchi**

**MONTREAL.**

Cut Plug. 4 lb. Plug.  
4 lb. Plug.

**CANVASSER**



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**NEW YORK (SPECIAL)**



HE girl with the Louis VI cap on its collar turned well up about her pretty ears, and a tiny toupe poised above with one big rose nodding over it looks uncommonly like a jardineere, plane and all, marching out to take the air. As for her shadow as she comes out in the electric light these evenings, well, the whole world looks like a young man was taking a floral tribute of very big dimensions, to his girl, instead of

taking the dear girl herself to the theatre. The girl who wears the terraced coat vies with the cape girl for looking like something besides a girl. The terraced girl looks in a high wind, for all the world, like a Chinese pagoda on a rampage. But, as it is understood, the Chinese pagoda on a page is a very lovely spectacle, and we wish there were more of them.

The initial illustration shows a visiting toilet of yellowish drab cloth, trimmed with a border of white lamb's wool. Bands of white cloth could be substituted for the border if preferred. With the costume is worn a pink felt hat, the brim of which is



**PUCE COLOR CLOTH AND VELVET**

curved upwards both back and front. The small low crown is black and a roll of black velvet surrounds it, forming a large wire bow at the back. This hat can also be made in any other combination of colors preferred.

Do the creators of modes realize that when crinolines were worn years ago it was a different country from what it is now?

There were only about eight lines of cars here in New York. Of those only the Fourth avenue and the University Place lines were used by the "better class" and the swells.

The charge was ten cents a ride, and there was no such crowding and jamming as there is today. The Broadway stages were big then. There were stages on Fourth avenue, and they were noisy. Almost every use of any consequence had its own stable. Cabs were, in proportion, much more used than now, and carriages were regarded much more a matter of necessity to the well-off than they are now. Besides, there were fewer people. Nothing was crowded and jammed. Oh, my dears, consider a Fourth avenue car with its daily jam on! And imagine it jammed with women crinolines and hoop! Re members, our grandmothers did not have to take the cars to go shopping. They walked around the corner from Union Square and Washington Square and bought their buttons and tape. They didn't come from 125 street on the L. O. H., pause, my children, and consider how different things are now, and don't do it.

The cloak seen in the next picture is of plump colored cloth with rever and pel er.



**WOOL BROWN CLOTH AND REVER GOODS.**

hang long pendents of passementerie which are in velvet. The collar and cuffs are of beaver, and the large felt hat is trimmed with feathers and velvet.

The dress on the right hand in the third picture is made of dark or mouse-gray striped wool, and is trimmed with light fur, which is applied in such a way as to give the appearance of a Zouave jacket. The sleeves have panels trimmed with fur. The figure upon the left wears a walking cloak made of w. of brown cloth. It is trimmed as shown with Persian lamb.

The following sleeves have two narrow bands of the fur, and three rows run around the bottom of the skirt and are continued up the front. The high standing collar is fur-lined.

The right hand figure in the picture which shows two cloaks, wears a very stylish long coat or mantle having a cape ornamented with a Roman border of passementerie. A rich fur collar is worn with it. At the left you will see a stylish cape with a tight-fitting jacket beneath. Both cape and jacket are of red cloth and are made together. From the short upper cape

end in ornaments of beads. Black feather trimming borders the bottom of the long collar and the Medici collar. The jacket is tight-fitting in front, is made with darts and fastens with buttons.

There is a very charming jacket of the Empire shape at the left in the last illustration. It is of dark green cloth, trimmed with imitation marten fur, and has a full collar of green velvet shot with gold. This jacket would look, however, equally well in dark blue, drab or the fashionable "tabac." The hat shown in in felt of the same shade as the jacket and the feathers and fastens with buttons.

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## MANITOBA PARLIAMENT.

(Continued).

Tuesday, March 7.  
On the meeting of the house to-day several petitions and reports were presented.

The motion of Hon. Mr. McMillan the house went into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill "to authorize the raising by way of a loan certain sums of money required for the public service." In the discussion which followed, which was an animated one, Messrs. Martin, Macdonald, Frame, and the Hon. Mr. McMillan took part. The motion for the third reading was then put, the voting being as follows:

For—Hon. Messrs. Greenway, Cameron, Sifton, Watson and M'Millan; and Messrs. Hettie, Mickle, Colclough, Campbell, Dickson, McIntyre, Young, Morton, Smith, Rutherford, Paré, E. Winkler, V. Winkler, Duncan, Bird, McNaught, Jerome—9.

Against—Messrs. Fisher, Frame, Pare, Davidson, Macdonald, Martin, O'Malley, Armstrong, McFadden, Kellett and Hartney—12.

The bill was read accordingly the third time.

After notice of introducing of some bills, introduction of others, and the reading of certain bills the second time, the house adjourned until the evening.

On the speaker taking the chair in the evening, the seventh report of the committee on standing orders was presented, other routine business having been disposed of, Mr. Martin moved that the election Act should be amended so as to provide for a better system of compiling the electoral lists. After speaking to the motion it was put, the voting being as follows:

For—Hon. Messrs. Greenway, Cameron, Sifton, Watson and M'Millan; and Messrs. Hettie, Mickle, Colclough, Campbell, Dickson, McIntyre, Young, Morton, Smith, Rutherford, Paré, E. Winkler, V. Winkler, Duncan, Bird, McNaught and Ironside—18.

Mr. Fisher then moved for a readjustment of the electoral divisions, mainly on the lines of the act of 1888, regard being had to the erection of two additional seats in 1892, and that the matter referred to a select committee of the house, each side being equally represented. Mr. Fisher spoke at some length, going into details.

Mr. Sifton replied on behalf of the Government, stating that if the motion had been simply for a better system of redistribution it might have been accepted, but could not in the manner it was brought forward.

A lengthy discussion followed, in which Messrs. Macdonald, Martin, McNaught, Hon. Messrs. Greenway, Cameron and Watson took part. Mr. Fisher having replied the motion was put and lost, by a vote of 25 to 11.

Mr. Macdonald moved for a detailed statement of the expenditure of the \$1,500,000 loan negotiated by the government in 1888. Any my statement of such sum as \$1,500,000 and the balance, if any, remaining unexpended.

In speaking to the motion Mr. Macdonald criticized the government severely.

The Hon. Mr. McMillan replied and stated that all the money referred to went into the consolidated revenue, and was paid on as such.

The motion was put and declared lost without a division. A similar fate befell Mr. Martin's motion "That owing to the financial standing of this province the representative body of this House should be reduced to thirty members."

The amendments to the "Assessment Act," proposed by the city of Winnipeg, next engaged the attention of the House.

A number of bills were advanced a stage.

Wednesday, March 8th.

At the sitting of the House to-day Mr. McIntyre presented the fifth report of the committee on private bills; Mr. Graham the fifteenth report of the committee on law amendments; and Mr. Morton the second report of the committee on public accounts.

The following bills were given their third readings. A bill to amend "The Farmers' Provincial Loan Company's Act"; a bill to amend "The Municipal Act"; and a bill to amend "The Assessment Act."

The debate on the second reading of Mr. Jerome's bill to repeal "The Public Schools' Act" was then resumed. The question was fully discussed, in which Messrs. Prendergast, Armstrong, O'Malley, Davidson, Pare, Frame, Fisher and Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Greenway took part. Some of the speakers contended for a purely secular system, others maintained the cause of separate schools and the necessity of religious instruction. The present system was championed by others as being equally fair alike to all. On Mr. Jerome's motion being put it was lost by a vote of 31 to 4. The vote was Messrs. Fisher, Pare, Prendergast and Jerome; says, all the rest of the house, excepting the speaker, and Mr. Macdonald who was absent.

After the reading of some bills the second time, the introduction of others, and the giving of notices by members, the house adjourned till the evening.

On the reassembling of the house at 8 o'clock the sixth report of the committee on private bills was presented, after which a discussion followed on the report or tenth in the present form of the report of the school standing committee, put into account, presented at the last sitting of the House. Mr. Martin proposed that it be not received which the speaker ruled out of order.

The question was subsequently allowed to stand over until the end of the order paper, as it ran off an important issue.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the liquor license amendment act. The Hon. Mr. Sifton made some explanations. The law was he said, very stringent now and it was made necessary by the frequent selling liquor after hours and on Sunday. The most effective penalty that was thought of was the taking away for two years of a man's license on a second conviction for an infraction of the law. These two convictions must be three months apart and the two must be within a year.

The conviction must be made by the license inspector and not by an informer, thus the license inspector is given a certain amount of discretion in convicting licensees. There is also a clause protecting a landlord of an hotel against the loss of tenants. If he gets a tenant within three months a license will be allowed in his building. It was proposed at one time to take license to get the consent of fourteen out of his twenty nearest neighbors before he could get a yearly renewal but this was struck out. Mr. Sifton said that

he hoped with these amendments the law would be better enforced. The report of the committee on the bill to amend the liquor license act was then received and it was read a third time and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Cameron explained the nature of a bill to amend "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg to construct and operate Water Works in said city and for other purposes connected therewith," which was read the third time without a division and passed, Mr. McIntyre voting against it.

The following bills were passed in committee of the whole and read the third time: A bill to amend "The Manitoba Summary Convictions Act," and to further amend "The Surrogate Courts Act." A bill to incorporate "The Winnipeg Canal and Water Power Co." A bill to Protect Horse Breeders in the Province of Manitoba.

A number of bills were then read a second time and referred to the committee on law amendments, after which a motion for the reception of the report of public accounts committee was carried, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 9.

On the house assembling to-day, Mr. Myers presented petitions from the Municipality of Odanah re a provincial system of hail insurance and reduction of freight rates.

Mr. Graham presented the sixteenth report of the committee on law amendments.

Mr. Macdonald asked for production of Dalton McCarthy's opinion re Ryan and Haney matter.

Mr. Martin rose to a question of privilege re his motion to amend the report of the public accounts committee, but his contention was not sustained.

Mr. Fisher wished to know what the Government proposed to do in regard to the relief of municipalities in the Western Judicial District.

Hon. Mr. Sifton said before anything could be done it would be necessary to have a very full consultation with the revoes and representatives of the municipalities interested.

Hon. Mr. Sifton laid on the table the report of the department of education for 1892.

A discussion followed on the dismissal by the municipal commissioner of the secretary-treasurer of the municipality of Pembina.

Mr. Lyons moved for copy of a petition of Charles Manns and others, asking aid to open certain roads in the electoral division of Norfolk.

Mr. Duncan inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to give any aid to the municipality of Morris, inasmuch as the railroad indebtedness of said municipality.

Hon. Mr. Greenway replied that the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Davidson asked if the same would apply to Neepawa.

Hon. Mr. Greenway replied in the affirmative.

A bill respecting the Manitoba and Northern stern railway was considered in committee of the whole, and reported with some amendments.

A bill to amend "The Winnipeg Water Works Act" was passed through committee of the whole, and read a third time.

The house went into committee on the bill to incorporate "The Life Assurance Company of Manitoba," and after debate was referred back to the law amendments committee for certain amendments, on the motion of Mr. Graham. The voting numbers 24 to 11.

Saturday, March 11.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the first session of the eighth legislature was prorogued.

After a short appropriate speech, the Speaker vacated the chair.

The following are the bills passed and assented to by His Honor:

1. Administering oaths of office (pro forma).

2. An act respecting a portion of the proceeds of school lands in the Province of Manitoba.

3. An act prohibiting the registration of new notes, hire receipts and orders for drafts in registry and land titles offices.

4. An act to amend the County Courts Act.

5. An act to amend the Surrogate Courts Act.

6. An act to amend the Public school act.

7. An act to amend the Municipal Boundary Act.

8. An act to amend the Lunacy act.

9. An act to amend the bills of sale act.

10. An act to amend the liquor license act.

11. An act to provide for the payment of successions in certain cases.

12. The woodland's lien for services act.

13. An act to secure compensation to workmen in certain cases.

14. An act respecting the public health of the city of Brandon, town and incorporated villages in the said city and for other purposes connected therewith.

15. An act to amend the executions act.

16. An act to amend the foreign corporations act.

17. An act to amend the animal diseases act.

18. An act to amend an act respecting the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association.

19. An act to amend the municipal act.

20. An act to amend the devolution of estates act.

21. An act to amend the electoral divisions act.

22. An act to amend the church lands act.

23. An act to amend the assessment act.

24. An act for granting certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the civic government of the province for the year ending December 31, 1891, and for other purposes connected with the public service.

25. An act to incorporate the Free-masons' hospital.

26. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Manitoba Northwest Railway company.

27. An act to amend the university act of Manitoba.

28. An act respecting drainage.

29. An act to amend the garnishment act.

30. An act to incorporate the Winnipeg Canal and Waterpower company.

31. An act to further amend chapter 2 of Victoria, intituled an act respecting the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway company.

32. An act to legalize By-law No. 21 of the rural municipality of Turtle Mountain, Manitoba, intituled an act respecting the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway company.

33. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Provincial Loan company.

34. An act to amend the Public Parks act.

35. An act to amend the Master and Servants' act.

36. An act to amend an act to provide for certain tax matters in the county of Beautiful Plains.

37. An act respecting the Manitoba and Northwestern railway company.

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53. An act respecting the Manitoba and Northwestern railway company.

54. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Provincial Loan company.

55. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Life Assurance Company of Manitoba.

56. An act to incorporate the Manitoba and Northwestern railway company.

57. An act respecting aid to railways.

58. An act to amend an act to authorize the corporation of the city of Winnipeg to construct and operate water works in said city and for other purposes connected therewith.

59. An act to protect horse breeders in the province of Manitoba.

60. An act to amend the Manitoba summary convictions act.

61. An act to authorize the raising by way of loan certain sums of money required for the public service.

62. An act further to amend the surrogate courts act.

63. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Brandon general hospital.

In dismissing the members from their parliamentary duties His Honor delivered the following speech:

My Dear and Gentlemen of the Legislature:

At the expiration of this first session of the eighth legislature of Manitoba, I am pleased to express to you my commendation of your zeal and industry.

I trust you will make good use of your untrusting and arduous labors, will I hope, do much credit to the advantage of the province.

Many of the public measures which have been considered are of the greatest public advantage, in view of unhappy occurrences in certain parts of the province last summer, and of the possible approach of that winter which promises to be severe.

I have noted with much satisfaction the passage of an act amending the University act, and an appropriation to be expended in university equipment. I trust that the result will be higher than the expenditure in this provision.

The provisions made for the adequate representation of the Province of Manitoba at the World's Columbian exposition, I am assured, will prove of great benefit to this province.

An act respecting succession duties in certain cases upon creating just method of taxation which no doubt will be of great benefit to the province.

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## BRANDON MAIL.

TUESDAY, March 23, 1883.

## MANITOBA PARLIAMENT.

### FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTH LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

The speaker took the chair at 3:40 p.m. Mr. V. Winkler presented petitions from some people of the town of Emerson and Rosenfeld.

Mr. Campbell presented the second report of the committee on immigration and agriculture. Mr. Graham the sixth report of the committee on law amendments.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply. Mr. Macdonald wanted to know why the salary of the provincial auditor had been increased by \$100.

The Hon. Mr. McMillan explained that the policy was to increase the salaries of the older efficient officials.

This official was worthy of the increase, his work had nearly doubled.

Mr. Martin wanted the salary of the librarian increased. He was competent, well liked, very intelligent and obliging in the discharge of his duties. Hon. Mr. McMillan agreed as to the qualifications of the librarian, but said it was not necessary.

Mr. Frame wanted to know why the total estimate for legislation was \$40,525, when it was only \$36,867 last year. The premier pointed out it was \$40,300 last year.

Mr. Macdonald objected to the estimate for the combined offices of clerk, Queen's printer and accountant of the province. He said that some of these gentlemen had been very useful to the Government at the general election. He was opposed to increasing salaries, because officials were useful at elections. Hon. Mr. Cameron said the gentlemen in question was very efficient. Mr. Martin pointed out that the Dominion Government had proposed to take part in elections, but this Government protested and criticised them for allowing it to be done, and as a result they had passed an act disfranchising employees of the house. Mr. O'Malley thought officials disfranchised and taking part in elections should be "bounced" no matter to what side they belonged.

Mr. Fishers proposal of giving fair salaries but objected to officials interfering in elections.

On the item for \$10,000 coming up for the university equipment, Mr. Fisher hoped the Government would see the necessity of putting in an item to enable the council to provide teaching.

Hon. Mr. Sifton said the question of a proper system of education connected with the province had been under consideration, but the matter was complicated and difficult. He explained what the Government intended doing in reference to the matter. He proposed submitting a bill to amend the university act.

Mr. Myers objected to the expenditure which would eventually result in a much larger one.

A very animated discussion came off in connection with the item of \$1,000 for noxious weeds inspection. Mr. Armstrong wanted to know if the Government would cut down a farmer's crop without reimbursing him. The speaker pointed out that the man's practice could do so little.

Mr. McNaught spoke of the "filthy" or "stink" weed, as being very injurious, rendering milk, butter and even the flesh of animals useless that had eaten it.

Mr. Rutherford thought the amount could not be less than \$7,000.

Mr. Rutherford further discussed the right of destroying a man's crop in which weeds were growing. Messrs. Macdonald, Duncan and Campbell also took part, the latter gentleman suggesting that the \$3,000 voted to the Winnipeg exhibition should be added to the 1,000 in the estimates for the purpose of destroying noxious weeds.

The estimate for the hospital and St. Boniface orphanage was next got over after some little discussion.

The grant of \$3,000 to the Winnipeg exhibition brought forth a debate in which several members took part. The premier stated that when they made the last grant it was understood it was to be for the last year.

The speaker then pointed out that the grant for the exhibition was, however, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the gentlemen interested in it. Messrs. Graham, Macdonald and Rutherford did not wish to offer any factors objection but put forward the claims of Brandon and rural exhibitions as being worthy of encouragement. Messrs. Campbell and McNaught favored a supplementary grant for the Winnipeg exhibition.

The speaker then voted fully the items of expenditure connected with immigration in the various places in which the Government had offices. In reply to Mr. Fishers question the premier said some 20,000 immigrants came to the province last year.

Mr. Rutherford presented a petition from the Farmers' Protection League calling for an amendment to their charter.

The speaker left the chair at 8:30. The house resumed business and went into committee of supply. The premier gave a detailed list of the items in connection with the World's Fair building. Asked as to whether Manitoba exhibit would be sent to the fair, he said the building would be removed and all exhibits admitted free of duty. \$250 was passed for the protection of game. Mr. O'Malley said game were slaughtered out of season all over the province. He knew of one man who had premised said he would attend to this matter. Mr. McIntyre knew of one person who had killed 1,000 chickens in a few days. He would like to see the tax of \$25 raised to \$100 or \$200 on foreigners coming to kill game.

Mr. Martin objected to the increase in estimates for the immigration and agricultural departments over previous years. The item of \$8,000 for the small pox raised a lively discussion.

The estimates in connection with the Attorney General's department were next gone into, at which point the members of the house got into a very jocular humor. The items for salaries, consolidation of the statutes, Swamp Lands Inspector's salary were got over. Then Mr. Ryan and Haney matter came up and after some discussion was allowed to stand over. The railway companies estimates and the Lieutenant-Governor's salary were next discussed and passed. Items for the maintenance of the jails in Winnipeg, Portage and Brandon were passed, progress reported and the house adjourned at 11:10 o'clock.

**Friday, Feb. 24.**  
At the sitting of the house Mr. Colclough presented the third report of the committee on standing orders. On motion of the premier, Mr. Young was added to the committee on law accounts.

On motion of Mr. Graham, a return was ordered for the number of votes polled, in each electoral district separately, at the late election for and against prohibition.

A return was also ordered, on motion of Mr. Graham, showing copy of the resolution received by the government of public works from Peter Gridle and others re the construction of a bridge over the Assiniboine river between the municipalities of Oakland, Cornwallis and Cypress.

In speaking to the motion, Mr. Graham said the case was one of peculiar hardship. He thought the Government might aid to a greater extent bridges entirely within a municipality.

Hon. Mr. Watson said the Government were fully aware of the importance of the construction of such works, but had, however, no power to build bridges across the Assiniboine, which was supposed to be a navigable stream.

Mr. O'Malley inquired if it was the intention of the Government to finish the Government ditch between sections 33, 34 and 27, 28, township 6, range 6, west, in the municipality of Dufferin?

Hon. Mr. Watson answered that the same was under the consideration of the department.

Mr. Macdonald moved for all documents, orders-in-council, &c., re Ryan and Haney matter, and Mr. Fisher for all papers connected with the claim of the province against the Dominion in respect of the capital account which they claim to be entitled to credit for. Hon. Mr. Greenway said that for a building leaving \$50,000, of which \$10,000 was lost, a return of this would bring the estimates down to \$25,000, or about \$8,000 less than gentlemen opposite seemed to indicate they were willing to allow. The leader of the Opposition last year had approved of \$25,000 being put in the estimates, and said he wished it had been \$40,000.

A discussion followed on the item of \$40,000 for constitutional legislation in connection with the Manitoba school case in which Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Sifton took part.

Mr. Davidson enquired as to an item on the books of \$45,000 for Ryan & Haney, and discussed Mr. Macdonald's proposed following amendment: That whereas the Hon. J. Martin, when addressing the general assembly of this province, in a letter addressed to the firm of Ryan & Haney under date April 26, 1888, stated as follows:

"On the 16th of February I sent you provincial cheque for \$14,16-20 in connection with the amount due to me by the Dominion government. I have never received payment of this sum of money. Did you get it? Of course you understand that we do not press for payment any more than you do, but if you require that you should file a petition of right against us."

The house went into the estimates in committee of supply. Mr. Martin said the policy of having two assessors for the income, as involving unnecessary expense.

Mr. Rutherford, remarking as to the house for incurables and similar institutions, suggested the desirability of inquiring whether the inmates properly belonged to this province. As immigrants agents were being sent to the wild country, they might take up a cargo of this kind of people and bring out fresh people, sound in wind and limb.

Hon. Mr. Watson answering in reply to Mr. Martin said, that about half the coal used had been Estevan. A test in the legislative building showed that the coal was Estevan coal, about \$50 had been paid thirty-eight hours, and forty-eight hours, so that the former was cheaper by about \$12 a day. The best results in frig. had been attained by mixing Galt and Estevan coal about half and half.

Mr. Armstrong considered \$7,000 thousand for colonization roads. He said it was the policy of the Government to build roads for the people who settle in remote districts.

A general discussion followed in which Messrs. Burrows, Macdonald, McNaught, Rutherford and O'Malley took part.

Hon. Mr. Watson regretted that the grant of \$1,000 for the church lands, the amount could very well be used in Norfolk and Lakeside.

Hon. Mr. Greenway spoke of the reasons for cutting off the \$60,000 hitherto given to municipalities. He said that instead of appropriating the monies for permanent improvements, municipal parades had put it into their treasury, and the councils had taken credit for reducing the taxation.

Hon. Mr. McMillan said the late Government had given no municipal grant, but had spent the money for civil Government and purposes of no direct benefit to the people. They did not make any payment to the Government to build roads for the people who settle in remote districts.

The estimate for the hospital and St. Boniface orphanage was next got over after some little discussion.

The grant of \$3,000 to the Winnipeg exhibition brought forth a debate in which several members took part. The premier stated that when they made the last grant it was understood it was to be for the last year.

The speaker then pointed out that the grant for the exhibition was, however, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the gentlemen interested in it. Messrs. Graham, Macdonald and Rutherford did not wish to offer any factors objection but put forward the claims of Brandon and rural exhibitions as being worthy of encouragement. Messrs. Campbell and McNaught favored a supplementary grant for the Winnipeg exhibition.

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Saturday, Feb. 25.

On the house assembling Mr. Graham presented the seventh report of the committee on law amendments and Mr. Colclough the fourth report of the committee on standing orders. The bill to amend the laws of the house was voted on.

The estimates having been passed, the committee reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Cameron presented a petition from the Winnipeg Water-Works company.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Greenway, the standing committees were given leave to sit on Saturday.

Sunday, Feb. 26.

On the house assembling Mr. Graham presented the seventh report of the committee on law amendments and Mr. Colclough the fourth report of the committee on standing orders. The bill to amend the laws of the house was voted on.

The estimates having been passed, the committee reported progress.

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#### MY LITTLE LOVE.

My little love, the living day,  
I've waited, toiled, and dreamed,  
And wondered if I meet you here;  
But at times I feel so sad,  
That all my life's light would go out  
Into a waste so drear,  
I failed to find you about,  
I failed to find you here.

Alas! surely there's a lesson to  
Be learned in love like this,  
Naught save the hand of heaven, dear,  
Could bring such boundless bliss.  
Now, here am I my Maker less;  
This world is not so bright  
When I can feel your fond caress,  
As we sit here to-night.

#### A SLAVE SHIP'S FATE

It was in the fifties, before steamers had superseded the great Australian liners and the big ships plying between England and India. It was a midshipman on board an Indian packet called the "Sea King." The officer, known as a midshipman, so called, and an apprentice in the fact that the former were petty officers and learned navigation and seamanship from the quarter deck, while the latter were to castle hands and helped to perform the actual work. Our ship carried three midshipmen, and our respective fathers had to pay a small sum to place us there.

At that time the running of slave caravans from the coast of Africa was confined solely to the Arabs and the Cubans, with now and then a cargo for some South American port. We left Calcutta with about 170 passengers, and of this number there were about 50 army officers. Some had resigned on account of wounds, or ill health; others were fit, and others still had been exchanged into home regiments. There was also a party of five sportsmen, who had been "doing" the jungles of India for two or three years. At Cape Town we took on board thirty more passengers, and among them was another party of sportsmen, who had been up in the lion country. We must have had a full hundred men among the passengers when we left the Cape.

"And about the pay?"

"Your money is accounted and I won't handle it."

The man forced a laugh, waved his hat at me, and his boat returned to the schooner. We got over the casks, lowered a boat and towed them half a mile, and before noon they had been hoisted in on the schooner's deck.

"It isn't a quart apiece for the thirsty people aboard of her," I heard the Captain say to Major Shaw, "and if this calm holds we are bound to have a row with that fellow."

The fourth day of the calm passed quietly away. When night came it was figured that we had decreased our distance by a quarter of a mile. That night, to keep up appearances of a bold front, there was music and dancing on the deck, but while some danced others peered into the darkness and guarded against a surprise.

The moonlight dawned without a cloud or a breath of air, and we were now within less than a mile of the schooner. The current was setting us both to the northwest, or upon the coast. As I said before, being the larger body we were drifting the fastest, and in a couple of days more must overtake the schooner. On this day, just before noon, the schooner began drawing water and sluicing down her cargo, and we could plainly hear the shouts and yellings of the negroes. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he allowed them to come on deck in gangs, and we knew that we should shortly hear from him again.

His situation had become so desperate as to force him to throw off all reserve. It was about five o'clock in the afternoon when the same boat and the same officer approached us as before.

"You see what our cargo is, Captain," said the man as he stood up and pointed to his craft. "The schooner is a 'blackbird' and has 330 niggers aboard. Not one has died yet, but there isn't a drop of water left for them. You must spare us some water, or not one of them will ever see Cuba."

Nobody dreamed of the calm which was to follow, although our position was close to the equator. It was summer time in those latitudes, but not oppressively hot. Not the slightest movement of air was felt for the rest of the day, and as passed the day so passed the night.

Next morning it was seen that the two crafts were nearer together by half a mile or more. There were writers who call this movement of becalmed vessels magnetism. It is simply their drift. The larger one drifts the faster, and had we been to the north of the schooner the distance would have been increased by half a mile, as both of us were drifting to the north in an ocean current.

After breakfast Major Shaw indicated to pull off to the unknown on some sort of errand and thus settle her identity, but Capt. Hobson was firm in his refusal. Indeed, as he surveyed the horizon and consulted the glass and believed that the calm was to continue, he grew uneasy.

All day the Sea King rose and fell on the glassy ground swells with the regularity of a pendulum, and when night came we were within a couple of miles of the schooner. The glasses brought her so near that every detail could be noted. Everything about her showed that she was built and fitted out for speed. Only nine or ten men could be counted for her crew, and they lay about as home folks would under the circumstances. That she had a Long Tom gun amidships we did not doubt, although it was covered in front actual sight. There were also good reasons to believe that she carried other metal as well, and that the number of men seen on her decks did not half represent her crew.

On the evening of the second day the Captain and the mate held a long consultation, and as a result passenger after passenger was invited into the Captain's room, and he said to each one in turn:

"The strange craft is a slaver, and has a cargo aboard. In order to carry as many negroes as possible, they figure close on fresh water. If this calm continues another day we shall have a visit from him. I can spare him a couple of casks, but not more. Those may do him; if not, he will attempt to take a supply by force. We have no cannon, but we can raise at least 100 firearms among us, and I propose to fight him."

When daylight came the drift of the ships had shortened the distance again. The slaver did not look to be over half a mile away, but her actual distance was three times that figure. The sentinels had heard queer noises from her direction after midnight, and our people figured that they had had gangs of negroes on deck at intervals and had sluiced water over those in the hold to save them as much as possible. If there had been any doubt of her calling the order that came to us about sunrise would have dispelled it. Many could not detect it, but there were at least twenty aboard who got the smell, though not the slightest breath of air was stirring. The odor of a cargo of

blacks is something horrible. On one occasion, after the capture of an Arab ship by a British cruiser, I was on a ship which crossed their wake five miles astern and yet we got the odor so strong that some were made sick.

After breakfast the captain requested all passengers to promenade the decks, knowing that the slaver was inspecting us through his glasses, and desiring to present a bold front to him. It was to be another day without a puff of air, and much hotter than the preceding ones. It was 10 o'clock when we saw them lower a small boat from the stern of the schooner and four men enter her. She cast off at a smart pace and stopped a few yards away off our starboard quarter.

"Hello! the ship!" called the man in the stern sheets as he stood up.

"Hello! the boat!" replied Captain Hobson.

"We are short of water in the schooner and hope you can spare us a few casks."

"What's your cargo?"

"Gold dust, palm oil, ivory and furs. We have been up the Niger for several months on a trading voyage. We are bound for the United States."

The captain was certainly an American, but the three men with him were Spaniards and as villains, true as you ever saw them. They brought the schooner to a standstill, and the man who was a midshipman, so called, and an apprentice in the fact that the former were petty officers and learned navigation and seamanship from the quarter deck, while the latter were to castle hands and helped to perform the actual work. Our ship carried three midshipmen, and our respective fathers had to pay a small sum to place us there.

At that time the running of slave caravans from the coast of Africa was confined solely to the Arabs and the Cubans, with now and then a cargo for some South American port. We left Calcutta with about 170 passengers, and of this number there were about 50 army officers. Some had resigned on account of wounds, or ill health; others were fit, and others still had been exchanged into home regiments.

There was also a party of five sportsmen, who had been "doing" the jungles of India for two or three years. At Cape Town we took on board thirty more passengers, and among them was another party of sportsmen, who had been up in the lion country. We must have had a full hundred men among the passengers when we left the Cape.

Nothing out of the routine occurred until we were well above St. Paul de Luanda and half way across the Gulf of Guinea. Then we raised a sail dead ahead, which was standing to the west, having evidently come out from the coast. We were within sight of the coast, but the breeze which had been light all the morning died flat out and left a bold craft heaving on a glassy sea.

Our officers had given the stranger a sharp looking over, and it was the unanimous opinion that she was a suspicious character. She was a topsail schooner, painted a grayish white, and having a great spread of canvas, and when Mr. Grayson, the chief officer, came down from aloft, after a long inspection through the glass, he said to Capt. Hobson:

"I've seen twenty of the Cuban 'blackbirds' in my time, and if she's not loaded with slaves, then I'm a blind man."

The Captain agreed that she was a slaver. England, as you probably know, did more to suppress the slave trade than all other nations combined. She had five officers to one off the African coast, and she overhauled five times as many craft as any other nation. But for her efforts very little would have been accomplished at sea. As soon as the strange craft was pronounced a slaver there was great indignation among our passengers, a majority of the men being anxious to go off in the small boats and capture her. This project did not meet with the views of our Captain at all. While he would like to have seen her a prize to a cruiser, he had no notion of interfering with her movements. I heard him say to a Major Shaw, who was anxious to lead an expedition, that such a vessel was doubtless armed with cannon and carried a large crew, and that any interference with her would be serious.

"You see what our cargo is, Captain," said the man as he stood up and pointed to his craft.

"The schooner is a 'blackbird' and has 330 niggers aboard. Not one has died yet, but there isn't a drop of water left for them. You must spare us some water, or not one of them will ever see Cuba."

Our Captain was about to reply that another pint could be spared, but the passengers appealed to his sympathies and a sort of public meeting was held. We had to give in, reluctantly, and a bold broad and square more water without stinting ourselves. Soon after than the blacks sacrificed every body was willing to go on half allowance. The result was that we made up about 250 gallons of a mixture of rum and water, and the slaver towed the casks away. As soon as darkness came the deep lead was cast and bottom was found at 180 feet. Hawers were bent to a couple of small anchors, and we soon had the satisfaction of knowing that our drift was checked.

The dawn of the sixth day showed the schooner not more than a mile away. The fellows had got on to our trick and adopted it very promptly. The day passed quietly away, the slaver sluicing his between decks and parading his guns as before.

At midnight on the morning of the 7th the barometer indicated a change, but sky and sea gave no evidence of it. About sunrise the blacks could be heard raising a roar, probably demanding water, and an hour later the pivot gun, whose presence we had suspected, was uncovered and loaded and pointed at us. At the same time three ports were opened, and the muzzles of three smaller cannon run out and trained on our ship. The slaver's crew also increased from ten to twenty-five men, and we realized that a climax was at hand. They proposed to save their own cargo at any risk. The officer who had visited us twice before now appeared for the third time, carrying a sword and three cutlasses at the ears. He said they were again out of water and must have a supply. He did not ask if any more could be spared, but commanded Capt. Hobson to hoist out ten casks on the penalty of being fired into. To the surprise of everybody, the captain humbly agreed and called out:

"Send all the men you can spare and make a short job of it, but I want none of you aboard!"

The boat returned to the schooner, and half an hour later three boats, each containing five men, were lying off our quarter. We had meanwhile been pretending to be very busy. The pretence was maintained after their arrival. One cask was hoisted out and drifted clear, and they were looking for a second when the sun was suddenly blotted out of sight, and night seemed to come again, and a white squall broke with the scream of a thousand locomotives. It was the foreunner of a hurricane which swept us up to Cape Verpa and 500 miles beyond. Not one of the boats reached the schooner. The craft herself flew away before us into the thickness, but half an hour later, when the sky cleared before the hurricane, not an eye could discover her. She had gone down with all on board.—M. Quad.

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The slaver did not look to be over half a mile away, but her actual distance was three times that figure.

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The total area of the coal fields in the world is estimated at 471,800 square miles.

**Prof. Thomas Shaw, of Guelph, on Fatten-**

**ing Sheep and Lambs.**

First. We must have sheep capable of producing such mutton when properly bred and cared for.

Second. We must have food of a suitable character on which to feed and fatten them.

Third. We must know how to give them this food in a way that will secure the end sought.

As these all have a bearing upon fattening sheep and lambs, they require some consideration here. Some people say to us that the breed is nothing, but that feed is everything. When they say these things they say what is not true, though doubtless they say so in their innocence. The truth is that the breed is a great deal, and so is the food. These two go hand in hand when the work of fattening sheep and lambs is to prove a marked success. They are united in the bonds of union, which all passing circumstances can not sever.

Fourth. We must have a regard to fattening sheep and lambs that will secure the end sought.

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Fifth. We must have a regard to breeds. All breeds are not capable of producing mutton at a profit. Indeed some breeds are incapable of producing mutton at all.

Sixth. We must have a regard to breed.

Seventh. We must have a regard to the shape and size of the breed.

Eighth. We must have a regard to the character of the dams.

Ninth. We must have a regard to the age of the dams.

Tenth. We must have a regard to the condition of the dams.

Eleventh. We must have a regard to the quality of the dams.

Twelfth. We must have a regard to the character of the sires.

Thirteenth. We must have a regard to the quality of the sires.

Fourteenth. We must have a regard to the character of the dams.

Fifteenth. We must have a regard to the quality of the dams.

Sixteenth. We must have a regard to the character of the sires.

Seventeenth. We must have a regard to the quality of the sires.

Eighteenth. We must have a regard to the character of the dams.

Nineteenth. We must have a regard to the quality of the dams.

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## LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Henry Meredith has returned from his visit to Ontario.

G. R. Coldwell attended a sitting of the County Court held at Carberry last week.

J. A. Oras, D. A. Hopper and F. H. McNaughton, of Rapid City, paid a visit to Brandon last week.

Hamton is thinking of offering \$10,000 cash and exemption for twenty years from taxation for a 200 barrel mill.

W. J. Ferguson, clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Brandon, was registered at the Manitoba, with his wife and son, last week.

Miss Baker, of Kingston, who takes charge of the kindergarten work at the Central school, enters on her duties this week.

Detective Foster left for the Portage last week, where he will take over a position who is to stand his trial here at the next assizes.

Mr. S. A. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, addressed a meeting of the Farmers' Institute at Portage la Prairie last week.

The Brandon Dramatic and Operatic Society most kindly played Erinian at the Asylum last Thursday, much to the enjoyment of the staff and patients there.

The Indian who was charged with incest, and his wife, who assisted him in carrying out his designs, is committed to stand his trial at the assizes. The woman will also be tried.

It is with pleasure that we announce the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. McElvane of the Royal Hotel, on Saturday night last. Mrs. McElvane and the little one are, we are glad to say, doing well.

The contract for the Beaubier House has been let by Mr. Beaubier to Mr. Jas. Patterson. The hotel will be a very handsome one and larger than the old building. Mr. W. R. Marshall is the architect.

Mr. W. D. Baird, brother of J. D. Baird agent for the Frost & Wood Company, who has been ailing for some considerable time succumbed to the illness Friday the 17th inst. His demise is suddenly regretted by a large circle of Manitoba to whom his genial ways had endeared him.

Messrs. Mr. Kenzie and Russel have been appointed sole agents for Brandon for the Cockshutt Implement Company, of Brantford, Ontario. It is their intention to handle all the goods manufactured by this company and keep a very large stock on hand, so do this, they will most probably, add to their present large warehouse.

The Hockey match which took place Friday night, between the Canadian Dragoons and the Brandon club, at the Brandon rink, resulted in a victory for the home team, by a score of 6 games to 4. Winnipegs will get tired of trying to take the laurels from the Brandon boys. The bankers and the military, both defeated.

Trotter Bros. have brought in lately a car load of young, general purpose horses from Ontario; judging from their appearance we should say they are as useful a lot of young horses for general farm purposes, as we can be found in any stable in Manitoba, and from what was told us in regard to the prices, of good sound four year old teams, we should say cheap, for even this year of financial depression.

At the city Council on Monday night, the council sustained the vote of Mayor McDermid in regard to the \$800 grant to the Board of Trade. The assessor received a grant of \$100 more, and a vote of condolence was passed to Dr. and Mrs. McDermid on the loss of their child and a good deal of other business was transacted, but our space this week being limited, we defer publication till next issue.

Uxbridge Piano Co., Uxbridge, Ont.—Gentlemen.—The piano I purchased from you arrived safely and in order. I visited the leading music stores of this city with a view to purchase, but I did not see a piano that pleased me as this does. The tone is rich and powerful, and it has several valuable improvements that I never before saw in a piano. It has not been tuned since it left the factory and is still in good tune. Respt. Yours, Eu. Atkinson, Music Teacher, Toronto.

The fire that broke out on Rosser Ave. in the rear of Stockton's tailor shop on Wednesday night of last week did some very serious damage. The building was saved by the prompt arrival of the fire boys, and though it took them some time to get at the fire, they soon managed to get it under control when once they located it. The following places were damaged: Mrs. Hardie's, millinery; H. Cowan, a barber; L. Stockton's, tailor, their shop and contents being entirely damaged. The total loss will be about \$3,000, mostly covered by insurance. John Dickinson, owner of the building, is also a loser of \$1,000.

Duncan Wrightman, who got three months in gaol a short time ago for smoking a coat, was released the latter part of last week. For the first twenty-four hours after his release he found it impossible to get work or a place to sleep. So last Thursday he went into Mr. Young's store on Rosser Avenue and obtained two plugs of tobacco, which he said Mr. Milley, proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, had sent him for. He then went to the Chief and tried to obtain work through him, but not being successful he then asked the Chief to arrest him for smoking the tobacco. This the obliging chief did, the result being that Mr. Wrightman was brought before P. M. Tindall and found work at \$1 a day sitting

Mr. Campbell, who has been attending the Winnipeg Normal school, has come here and will take up his class work.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in thirty minutes by Woolfarn's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Warranted by N. H. Hulpin. 3mfs

Dr. Byers, of Melita, is in town, he is one of the important witnesses in the Vaughan case and held the post mortem examination on the deceased, George Randall.

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# A. D. RANKIN & CO.

## DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

### THE GREAT SALE

COMMENCES WEDNESDAY.

March 15th,

GREAT SACRIFICE IN PRICES.

Prints and Sateens

Muslins and Lawns.

Perhaps you have been fortunate enough to get some of our Prints at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents a yd.

If you have not, waste no time in getting here; these things will slip away.

A LOT of Check Muslins at 10 cents a yard, worth 15 and 18 cents a yard.

Another Lot at 18c. a yard, regular price 20 to 30 cents.

Beautiful Designs in New French Sateens.

Try some of that Flanellette at 7c. a yard; regular price was 10 cents, and is selling elsewhere at that price.

## Staple Department.

We have still a few of these Grey Flannels at 15c. left. You're in luck if you get a few yards. They are worth 25c to 35c.

### Gingham.

from 5c. a yard up.

Quilts.—A magnificent new stock just opened. Fine Heavy Satin Marseilles from \$1.50 up.

Sheetings, bleached and unbleached, plain and twilled.

Pillow Cottons, circular 42, 44, 46, 48 inches wide.

A special lot of Cretonnes, clearing them out at 10c. a yard.

Art Muslins and Art Silks, Great variety, new designs.

## Dress Goods.

Our novelties in French Costumes are now in, exquisite in design and coloring.

Another lot of beautiful French Chalies received and marked off, in White, Cream, Grey, Cardinal, Navy and Black grounds.

A very pretty line of spots and hair lines in English and wool Chalies, Cream grounds, price 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Those pretty Chalies in sprays and spot effects at 15c, and quick sellers.

Make your selections early, these goods are dangerously cheap. Bargains all through the stock.

### Our Linen Department.

It is the place to save money. We are proving that to customers every day, and can prove it to you.

We have some specialties to offer you for the next 15 days if they hold so long. 56 in. Turkey Damask, regular 60c. quality, sale price 42c.

60 in. Turkey Damask, regular 75c quality, for 60c.

Cream Damask, special prices, 35c, 45c and 60c.

Bleached Table Linen, special prices 40c, 60c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25.

3 and 4 Table Napkins—qualities are various and so are the prices.

Towels—A special large Linen Towel 15c good value at 25c, sold elsewhere at a quarter.

Fine bleached Huck Towels from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c up.

A few Hem-Stitched 5 o'clock Tea Cloths, hem-stitched corners.

Troy Cloths and Mats became slightly soiled from handling—they go at two-thirds their value.

### MANTLES.

We feel justly proud of our Mantle Department. Already many garments have been sold. The range is very extensive comprising all the most approved styles, of which there are many.

Nearly all our styles are confined to us exclusively and cannot be seen elsewhere in the city.

We will not attempt to describe them, but ask you to visit our Mantle Department and examine.

The little ones have not been forgotten. In Children's and Misses' garments we have a fine assortment.

## Ready Made Clothing.

Those who have looked around say that competitors "not in it" with us on Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Styles correct, finish and workmanship the very best.

We have put on our counters 100 Pairs of Pants which we will sell at \$2.50 to \$3, worth \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Boys' Navy Serge \$1.90.

Boys' All-wool Halifax, pleated back, \$2.50.

A few of our Job Regatta Shirts, at 50c., left.

ESTABLISHED IN 1881.

Our stock is complete in every line of the latest and most fashionable styles in Men's Ladies', Girls', Boys',

Youths and Children's Boots and Shoes which will

be sold at the lowest possible prices.

W. SENKBEL,  
Opp. Queen's Hotel.

Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.

WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED for the Gardner District School. One holding Second-Class Certificate preferred. Salary to commence first week in April. Apply stating salary to

SIMON F. LLOYD,  
Bennetford P. O.

M. H. 2 Ins.

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Don't Insure Your Life

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Life Assurance. Cash dividends and bonus additions are high sounding phrases, but the money represented was in the first place taken from the honest people that very persons are not for Life Assurance.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Association offers absolute security, and the rates are only half those of any other company.

The amount of money held by this association is proportionate to its liabilities and nearly double that of the largest life insurance companies.

See parliamentary returns or consult your Agent.

BRANDON.

JOHN MORRILL, Prop.

Opposite Syndicate Block.

Tel. No. 10, BRANDON.

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